

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The great success in building up trade with foreign countries which stands to the credit of the Commercial museum of Philadelphia has inspired the merchants of San Francisco to propose an institution of the same kind. That they will go on and get it may be inferred from the quality of the men who have the matter in charge and from the steps already taken. It is as certain as anything in the future can be that the museum will come and that, when it does, Pacific ocean trade will receive an amount of studious attention that it has rarely had in the past and be developed by great combinations of capital rather than by the limited and limitable force of individual enterprise.

The intent of a commercial museum is to give American merchants the chance which they will not take by travel and the planting of branch houses abroad to learn the precise wants of foreign communities through object lessons of what such communities use and buy in rival markets. There are more merchants in the United States than one might think who belong in the category of the man who—in the apocryphal tale—sent a shipload of warming pans to the South Seas. Every volume of Consular reports contains protests about the kind of goods that are packed by American merchants to be sold in distant markets. In answering an inquiry why so much of the trade of Argentina is in the hands of Germans, the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres wrote that Boston and New York exporters who had tried to supply Argentina merchants with printstuffs had consulted the taste of Boston rather than that of the Latin-American market they had sought to enter. The printstuffs were fine in quality and were durable—but they had no scarlet edges. They were not made in that bravery of color the Argentine women loved. The Germans, on the other hand, had sent no goods to the market until they had studied the trade on the ground, and then they sent the gorgeous fabrics which were in demand and of course captured the trade in prints. When about to angle, one should not cut bait according to his own taste, but the taste of the fish. That was the way with these German merchants; but unfortunately the American merchants had long pursued the opposite policy. They simply would not travel and study trade conditions and, though their foreign trade in some lines has expanded vastly in spite of them, they yet have the mortification of seeing the bulk of the jobbing of Central and South America, their own natural markets, remain in alien hands. Of the trade of Australia they have had until recently but slight conception. On these accounts they perhaps deserve or have deserved the characterization of Dr. Voeborg-Rikow, director of the association of German business men, who said: "With all their enterprise and ingenuity we need not greatly fear the Americans. Their training is too incomplete and one-sided to render them successful competitors in the long run."

The commercial museums, however, mark a new departure. If the American merchants as a class cannot see the advantage of sending spies into far countries, they are at length willing to provide museums in which our intelligent Consuls and such business men as have adopted the German methods, may deposit specimens of the wares and products in demand. A visitor to the Argentine section of the Philadelphia museum can see at a glance what the Argentines buy and what they pay for it. If he can make something as acceptable for less money, or something more acceptable for the same money, why then and then he gets an incentive which, if followed up, may put him in possession of a rich trade.

The San Francisco museum will naturally apply itself mainly to the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean. Here is a field fit for the widest enterprise. The west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, all of Australia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Siam, China, Japan and Siberia figure in that enormous circuit. By collecting from each the fabricated articles in use, displaying them to all merchants and manufacturers, the business men of the Pacific Coast will soon cease to be one-sided. They will know precisely what is wanted of them and it will be their own fault if they do not, before many years have gone by, and with the co-operation of their Eastern colleagues, make the United States the commercial primate of

that sea which, in Seward's phrase, is to become the theater of the world's chief maritime activities.

OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

(From Saturday's Daily).

We have in the Anglo-Boer conflict the spectacle, which the American Civil War presented, of two contending peoples who pray for victory in faith that prayer is answered and invoke the same God with an earnest protest of the rectitude of their intent. The English nation has been, since the South African war took its bad turn, in a supplicatory religious attitude and is now on the point of asking the Queen to proclaim a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. On the other hand those modern Covenanters, the Boers, are always appealing to the throne of grace and in the very midst of battles hold such meetings for prayer and praise as Cromwell's Ironsides were wont to do. Here we have what might be called, in diplomatic phrase, a theological impasse. "Ask and ye shall receive!" Both of the war-worn combatants are asking. Both, as Christian nations, have an especial right to ask. Yet both cannot hope for the answer they seek. Both cannot have victory. One must succeed and the other fall. In the final analysis what is puzzled humanity to do—accept the cynical apothegm of Napoleon that God is always on the side of the strongest battalions, or confess that these questions in the governance of the world are insoluble, and timidly leave them alone?

The problem of God's aid in war, as thus presented, is one that interests too many millions of people to be left in the background of religious mystery. Always since Christianity became a vital force, it has been a theme of speculation and it always will be. The theologians have written libraries to show that God answers prayer but in His own way; and that what seems to be a denial of favor is oftentimes the supremest blessing. The children of those who prayed for triumph at Marston Moor and Naseby and yet went down in defeat would not now wish to have had those battles turn out differently. They realize that what happened was for the best good of the nation. It is the same way with the descendants of the prayerful Southerners, who, like Stonewall Jackson, invoked God's favor on the cause of the Confederacy. They, too, begin to see that God answered their fathers mercifully; for if the Confederate arms had won and a new nation had been founded on the principle of disunion, it would, in subsequent days of internal difference, have jarred to pieces. Triumph would have ended in misery and ruin; in failure was the safety of the stricken State. If we take this view of the question, the problem of the efficacy of prayers addressed to the God of Battles becomes clearer, though it does not obviously meet the promise upon which the supplicant for aid and favor relies. "Ask and ye shall receive," is a very explicit text which admits of few mental or spiritual reservations.

Perhaps in wiser theology it may be resolved that Providence has established certain principles for the good of man and that only they who labor or battle for the maintenance of those principles need pray in the hope of being answered. A delegation of clergymen went to Lincoln in the dark days of the Civil War and one of them said: "I hope God is on our side." The solemn and pregnant answer was: "I hope we are on God's side." It is the prayer of the "just" man and presumably the just cause which avails much. There is no efficacy in prayers for what is wrong or vicious. If this view is taken, conflicting prayers need raise no question of metaphysics. They become in the spiritual court what the pleadings of litigants become in the temporal court. Both sides appeal with faith; the Judge sifts the merits of the claim; the just man gets the verdict. Does it not appear through all history that conflicting prayers for national well-being have been answered in this way? What decision has been handed down which has not, in the long run, brought the greatest good to the greatest number?

The Englishman prays for victory over the Boer; the Boer prays for victory over the Englishman. Both cannot receive the blessing sought, and in one case it would not be a blessing but a curse. God has His own purposes; and he who prays most in accordance with them is the one for whom the manna in the wilderness will fall and to whom the ravens, even of the battlefield, will bring the bread of life.

Samoa acted promptly in the matter of the plague and declared Honolulu an infected port. Those islands, however, take more risk from Australia and various South Pacific groups than they do from Hawaii. The plague is having more of a run down that way than it is here, and may easily reach Samoa in the course of incidental South Sea commerce.

THE PANTHEON PLAGUE SPOT.

With all the desire in the world to assist the Board of Health, we must question the wisdom of the course it is pursuing toward the Pantheon stable and saloon.

If there ever were infected places these are infected. Two Chinamen, who were employed there as general helpers, are dead of plague; a Japanese who was assisting there has just been taken in charge as a suspect; a white watchman came down last night. It is conceded that the ground under the stables and, naturally, under the saloon also, is insanitary. For years it has absorbed cesspool poisons. Back of the stables are shacks almost wretched enough to be typical of the Bishop Estate. To cap the climax it is known that rats which, when sick of plague, court the society of human beings, came into the stable during the month of January and staggered about the feet of employees, who killed them with clubs. The bodies were buried in compost heaps where some of them were exhumed yesterday. Rats which run in the stable also visit the saloon. The two institutions open into one another and might be said to lay under one roof.

One could judge from precedents that the Board of Health would have condemned and burned these nurseries of the black death without delay. A house which the late Mrs. Franz merely entered, before she was conceded to be sick, was destroyed. Other houses, in good sanitary shape but from which plague patients had been removed, were also put to the torch. Yet the Pantheon property still stands, and it is so imperfectly guarded that a reporter of the Advertiser entered it the back way unchallenged yesterday and examined the whole place. People pass it, assemble about it and enter it; rats go in and out of it carrying germs of the Asiatic scourge wherever they may go. And now it is actually proposed to save the stable and saloon by letting the owners tear up the floor, replace it with clean boards and otherwise renovate the premises. God help the laborers who, in removing the flooring, happen to be scratched or pierced by splinters; God help the carpenters and painters and paperhangers who have to go over the reeking superstructure inch by inch.

Do we need to draw the moral? Is it not perfectly obvious to the public that the Pantheon property ought to be surrounded with a tight wire fence to keep the rats in and then set afire? Is there any reasonable excuse for the Board of Health in delaying such action an hour?

Late last night, after the above article had been put in type, the Advertiser was informed that the Pantheon stables would be burned today. We congratulate the Board and the community.

OUR COMING STEAMSHIPS.

The developments in commercial and shipbuilding centers during the past few months point to the appearance, on the Pacific ocean, in the present decade, of steamships, carrying the American flag, which will compare favorably in tonnage, speed and passenger accommodation with all but a few of the ocean greyhounds of the Trans-Atlantic routes. We are not sure that there will be, in the final analysis, any superior quality in the best Atlantic steamers. Owing to difficulties of harbor depths and dockage, they have probably reached the limit of size, and unless some improvement of a radical nature comes in engines and boilers, of speed, as well. With the Pacific ocean vessels the tendency is one of continuous improvement, and if this goes on in the present ratio it will not be long before there will be little choice between the great steamships plying between the United States and Europe and those which traverse the passenger and freight routes between the United States and Asia.

The Spreckels are not the only ones who are building a fleet of swift levithans for these waters. James Hill of the Great Northern is going to put on a line from Tacoma which will contain steamships of greater tonnage and higher speed than the 6,000-ton, 17-knot boats of the Oceanic line. There is even a hint abroad that two of his ships will be superior to the White Star queen, but it is not altogether credible. Still, we are bound to say that the largest steamers can be used to advantage here as soon as the cotton trade reaches anything near its maximum development.

The Russians also promise something in the way of big ocean carriers. It is their ambition to compete, by means of the Siberian railroad, a fast steamship service on the Pacific and Atlantic and an arrangement with some American transcontinental line for the trade now controlled by the Canadian Pacific. Unless war intervenes to break up existing conditions in North China, Japan and Siberia, the Russian greyhounds should be racing between the two hemispheres before 1904.

As a result of these changes Hawaii is bound to get into much closer and cheaper communication with the Mainland. It is rather absurd to spend a week, or nearly that, between here and San Francisco and pay \$75 for very ordinary service, when one may traverse the three thousand miles between New York and Queens-town in about five days for \$50. In time we shall get down to something approximating the Atlantic rates. Such a ship as the White Star Oceanic, running between Yokohama or Manila and San Francisco could travel from Honolulu to the Pacific Coast metropolis in less than three days and a half. Guarantee business enough—and the policy of expansion is already doing that—and the ocean flyers must come and with them the chance to travel and do business all over these seas at a reasonable price.

It was this that the vigilant eye of William H. Seward foresaw so many years ago. The realization of his prophecies began when Japan smashed the prestige of China and opened up that vast, ancient, and yet virgin land to the exploitation of the world. It continued through the minor essays of expansion among Pacific islands; it will find its crown, so far as America is concerned, in the possession of the Philippines. And in the midst of all the hurry of traffic Hawaii will stand forever as the toll-gatherer at the cross-roads.

Rich corporations that want their shacks burned by the Board of Health ought to be accommodated. At the same time the Board should not neglect to send the bill and take a release from any future damage claims. Site-clearing for private improvements is not strictly a public charge.

The occurrence of sporadic cases of plague is to be expected. They come as small showers do after the main storm has passed. Fortunately, the Board of Health is now prepared to meet them with a specific medicine as well as with the general measures of a sanitary nature. That is a fact which counts for a great deal in connection with the fresh developments.

The yacht Norna is at Auckland and the "Commodore" is giving high teas aboard and receiving attentions ashore with his customary aplomb. At least that was the case some three weeks ago. Since then San Francisco papers, with full accounts of the "Commodore's" enviable proficiency at cards and loans, may have reached Auckland and given society an excuse to save the remnants of its bank account.

It is said that Great Britain and France will protest against the fortification of the Nicaragua canal in case that waterway is built. Why they should take such a course does not justify appear. Great Britain has fortified Suez and certainly that is a precedent which the United States, if it assumes the cost of building the Nicaragua canal, may properly follow, though we admit that a necessary antecedent would be the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Advertiser regrets the need of exposing the Bishop Estate at every turn in the present sanitary investigation, but the need exists. This morning we are compelled, in keeping track of plague spots, to record the Estate as the owner of that part of Kewalo, the awful nastiness of which made those who visited it yesterday physically ill. Viewing these facts in connection with the Estate's ownership of the part of Chinatown where cesspools were most insanitary and brothels the most abundant, candor leads us to say that the Bishop Estate trustees could not be more unmindful of the welfare of this city if they were recognized public enemies. In any well-regulated Mainland county they would long ago have been indicted by the Grand Jury, held up to personal execration by the press and removed from their positions by the courts. It is an outrage that the honored name of Berenice Pauahi Bishop should be identified with a management which, as much as any other one real estate connection, was responsible for the cholera and is responsible for the bubonic plague. Despite its educational benefices, the Estate, as now mismanaged, is a menace to public safety.

Wharf and Plantation.

The sailing-master of the schooner-yacht Norna writes from Apla to a friend in this city that Commodore Weaver has purchased several hundred acres of land near Samoa's principal town and has employed about 500 natives to clear the estate preparatory to starting a cocoa plantation. A private wharf is also being built in Apla harbor at which ships will load the product of the plantation to carry it to a market. This man was formerly on the Archer as mate, and he seems to be firmly convinced in his belief in Commodore Weaver, saying that he is a very rich man and at the head of many great enterprises.

ABOUT SUGAR

Latest Quotations on The Market.

The Effect of the Plague Upon Shipments—Porto Rico and Philippine Duties.

The state of the sugar market is given below to January 24th. The latest quotations are from telegrams to Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, and are furnished for publication through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co. of Honolulu. Other matters of interest to Hawaii are taken from the latest circular of Willett & Gray, who touch upon the effect of the plague upon sugar shipments and the duty upon Puerto Rico and Philippine sugars. The following is the week's summary:

Sugar—Changes were made in the San Francisco market the afternoon of Jan. 16, dry granulated being advanced to 5c and sugar for export to Honolulu to 3½c for dry granulated, since which the lists have again been changed. Jan. 19 another advance of ½c, making dry granulated in the local market 5½c, for export to Honolulu 3½c, since which no change reported.

Basis—Was advanced on the 17th, cost and freight sale, 1,500 tons at 4.34, again on the 18th, spot sales 1,500 tons at 4.34, since which no sales reported, making basis for island sugars, Jan. 23, New York, 4½c; San Francisco, 4c. Dry Granulated—Continued unchanged until Jan. 10, when it was advanced in the New York market to 5c less 1 per cent, equivalent to 4.95 net, since which no change reported.

London Beets—Jan. 17, 9s 4½d; 18th, 9s 7½d; 19th, 9s 6d; 20th, 9s 7½d; 22d, 9s 8½d; 23d, 9s 7½d.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices from New York, under date of Jan. 19, report market steady and strong at current quotations, 4½c bid for a cargo of Demerara centrifugals, while sellers are holding for 1-16 advance, which buyers are not yet ready to pay. Offerings light and conditions favor sellers. European markets quoted a little easier for beet sugars. Contracts for May delivery offered at 9s 10½d; Oct.-Dec. delivery, 9s 4½d. All conditions, however, point to continued steadiness in the raw sugar market.

London cable, Jan. 19, reports Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 3d; fair refining 10s 6d; Feb. beets, 9s 7½d, as against 9s 2½d same date last year. Statistical position—Willett & Gray report total stock in all hands estimated Jan. 17, 183,221 tons, against 99,333 tons same date last year. Cuba six principal ports, 11,400 tons, against 7,955 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates, Jan. 18 by cable, 1,473,621 tons, against 1,428,165 tons; excess over last year, 45,456 tons.

We would call your attention to article in Willett & Gray's Weekly Circular, dated Jan. 18, on the interruption of receipts of sugar on account of the plague in the Islands. It may be of interest to you to know that the estimated total consumption of refined in the United States during 1899 was 2,040,676 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Co. supplied 67.9 per cent, Independents 28.7 per cent and the beet factories 3.1 per cent, foreign refined 3 per cent, while the previous year total consumption was 1,855,833 tons; American Sugar Refining Co. 67.2 per cent, Independents 29.2 per cent, beet factories 1.8 per cent, foreign refined 1.8 per cent. The difference between raw 96 degrees and refined averaged during 1899 50c per 100 pounds, against 73c in 1898.

From Willett & Gray.

It is possible that there is some anticipation of interruption of receipts of sugar from the Sandwich Islands on account of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in the Chinese quarters of Honolulu. We learn by wire of 22 deaths thus far in that city. The Hawaiian Gazette, received this week, gives report of extraordinary efforts making by the Government to limit the plague to the Chinese district, Chinatown being entirely surrounded with a guard of Government soldiers. Late arrivals at San Francisco of sugar from Honolulu have been detained in quarantine and fumigated before landing. Shipments of Sandwich Islands sugars

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger, and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osmar, Des Moines, Iowa.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

could be effected from three ports other than Honolulu and as there is no evidence of the plague at those places, shippers may avoid Honolulu and forward their sugars from the other ports. With this plague now in Australia, Manila, Brazil and the Hawaiian Islands there is some danger, to say the least, of it obtaining a foothold here sooner or later. Very large purchases of raw sugars have been made by our refiners in Europe the past week, which will come in opportunely if any interruption of receipts comes from other countries. The position of sugar is very strong and we recommend the carrying of a full line of stocks.

Porto Rico and Philippines.

Congress is now considering the question of duty on sugar from Puerto Rico. The question of tariff on products of the Philippine Islands is not likely to come up for some time. In view of the unsettled conditions of affairs in the Islands, The President has recommended that the products of Puerto Rico be admitted free into the United States proper. This is being vigorously opposed by the representatives of domestic producers of beet and cane sugar, tobacco, fruits, etc. Others, however, do not see how Congress can avoid providing for free entry, as Puerto Rico is now a part of the United States, and having been ceded by Spain without any conditions. The case is different with the Philippines, as the treaty with Spain provides that Spain may have the privilege of trading with the Philippine Islands for ten years on equal terms with the United States, so that duties are likely to be assessed, meanwhile, on the products of those islands, although there is a possibility of Congress fixing them at special rates. It is said that tariff rates on goods admitted into the Philippines will be adjusted in such a way as to benefit also the European countries from whom we receive special trade advantages in the ports of China over which these Governments have control.

The chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means is reported to have said that, while some Republicans were now talking in opposition to the free trade measure, he had no doubt but that they would fall into line if it went before the House, and that the imports of sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico would not be sufficient to seriously affect those industries in this country. That there was more fear on account of the Philippines, but that he did not think the products of the Philippines would be admitted free because of the privileges given to Spain for ten years under the treaty.

HARVEST.

[Judge Hardy of Kauai is the author of the following poem, which is the first he ever wrote.]

There is life in the world that is growing—
To remove its accretions of wrong;
To give light to those sitting in darkness,
And the rights that to manhood belong.

When the despot shall lay down his scepter;
And the rich cease oppressing the poor;
When the great shall be honored for service,
And the good to the state they secure.

When the wise of their knowledge imparting,
To the simple their lives to improve;
Shall remember that these are their brethren,
And commend all their teaching by love.

When the rule of the Master shall triumph—
"Do to all as you would they should do to";
As your Father in Heaven is loving,
To His spirit as children be true.

And the long line of those who have labored,
And their lives have not counted as dear;
Who have looked for reward to the harvest
When in aftertimes it should appear—

Their example to us is inspiring,
And it stirs all our manhood to show
That while reaping we also are sowing,
For the harvest the future shall grow.

H. Lihue, Kauai.

NOTES FROM EWA.

The People There Want to Come and See Chinatown.

Many and varied are the speculations as to the date quarantine will be raised and pools are being made up on the result. Everybody is planning to go to Honolulu and view the remains of Chinatown at the first opportunity and the railroad people are preparing for the rush when traffic is resumed.

At Ewa Plantation shipments of sugar have been temporarily discontinued pending the fumigation of the storage warehouse in town and a large shed has been constructed to accommodate the output. The sugar being turned out is exceedingly good for this time of year. An average of 975 to 1000 tons of cane are ground daily, which produces from 120 to 125 tons of No. 1 sugar.

Walanae is still maintaining their little "one-horse" quarantine; no one being allowed to alight from the train on their sacred soil, regardless of where they come from. This entirely unnecessary precaution is causing considerable inconvenience to travellers along the line.

Three Japanese laborers were killed at the Pioneer mill, Lahaina, last Wednesday. A heavy piece of machinery fell on them, instantly crushing out their lives.